

Tobacco Use Risk Factors Literature Review

Risk Factor	Brief Findings	Literature (not exhaustive list)
<i>Social Access and Availability</i>	<p>Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States.</p> <p>While a limited body of economic research has examined the impact of tobacco control policies on youth smoking, evidence suggests that policies related to youth access, in particular strong restrictions, are likely to play an important role in youth smoking behavior (Chaloupka and Grossman, 1996; Chaloupka and Wechsler, 1997; Foster et al, 1998; Tauras and Chaloupka, 1999; L. Powell et al, 2005)</p> <p>Tobacco retailer density surrounding schools is also related to student cigarette access behaviors. Selective enforcement of youth access laws in retail outlets in close proximity to schools might help to prevent underage youth from smoking. (Leatherdale and Strath 2007)</p> <p>Although point-of-sale restrictions have been a focal point of tobacco control legislation, some data suggest that younger smokers and those who view commercial purchase to be difficult are not using commercial sources. This reinforces the need for educational programs, interventions, and policies that more effectively target on commercial sources of cigarettes. (Castrucci et al 2002)</p> <p>Minors appear to have easy access to cigarettes via the Internet because many Internet vendors have weak or nonexistent age verification procedures. In a cross-sectional study conducted in 2001, 4 adolescents attempted to purchase cigarettes - under adult supervision - via 55 Internet cigarette vendors located in 12 states. These minors made a total of 83 purchase</p>	<p>L. Powell et al (2005). The importance of peer effects, cigarette prices and tobacco control policies for youth smoking behavior. <i>Journal of Health Economics</i>.</p> <p>Scott T. Leatherdale and Jocelyn M. Strath, (2007). Tobacco retailer density surrounding schools and cigarette access behaviors among underage smoking students. <i>Annals of behavioral medicine</i>. vol:33 iss:1</p> <p>Kurt M. Ribisl; Rebecca S. Williams; Annice E. Kim <i>JAMA</i>. 2003;290(10)</p> <p>J L Forster, D M Murray, M Wolfson, T M Blaine (1998). The effects of community policies to reduce youth access to tobacco. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>, Vol. 88, Issue 8</p> <p>B. C. Castrucci et al (2002), Adolescents' acquisition of cigarettes through noncommercial sources. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i>, Volume 31, Issue 4,</p> <p>J Forster et al 2003. Social exchange of cigarettes by youth. <i>Tob Control</i> 2003 (12).</p>

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	<p>attempts, paying by credit card and by money order. Minors successfully received cigarettes for 93% of credit card purchase attempts and for 88% of money order purchase attempts. Age was never verified for any of these deliveries. Internet vendors sent a total of 1650 packs of cigarettes to the underage adolescents in this study. (Ribisi et al 2003)</p> <p>The implementation of school level student-based anti-smoking initiatives and social norming policies may be effective complementary strategies for tobacco control among youths. (L. Powell et al, 2005)</p>	
Prior AOD Use	<p>Research consistently demonstrates a link between adolescent smoking and AOD use problems. (Reed 2007, 2010; Myers, 2006). Among college students, alcohol consumption has been known to serve as an influence on smoking initiation. (Reed, et al 2010).</p> <p>Classical conditioning explanations of the concurrent relationship between drinking and smoking argue that over time the frequent pairing of alcohol with cigarettes results in alcohol serving as a stimulus which causes the conditioned response of cigarette craving. Models of young adult peer influence also offer possible explanations for the concurrent use of alcohol and cigarettes. (Reed, 2007).</p>	<p>MB Reed, et al (2010). The Relationship between Alcohol Consumption and Past-Year Smoking Initiation in a Sample of Undergraduates. <i>The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse</i>. Vol. 36, No. 4</p> <p>MB Reed (2007). The relationship between alcohol use and cigarette smoking in a sample of undergraduate college students Source: <i>Addictive behaviors</i> vol:32 iss:3 pg:449</p> <p>Myers (2006). Cigarette smoking among adolescents with alcohol and other drug use problems Source: <i>Alcohol Research and Health</i> [1535-7414] vol:29 iss:3 pg:221</p>
Family Norms	<p>Parent smoking contributes to the onset of daily smoking in their teenagers even if parents practice good family management, hold norms against teen tobacco use, and do not involve their children in their own tobacco use. Smoking prevention programs should include components focused on parents of adolescents. To reduce risks for daily smoking among adolescents, it is important to encourage parents to stop or reduce</p>	<p>Macleod, J. et al. (2008). "Parental drug use, early adversities, later childhood problems and children's use of tobacco and alcohol at age 10: birth cohort study." <i>Addiction</i> 103(10): 1731-1743.</p> <p>Dick, D., et al (2007). Parental monitoring moderates the importance of genetic and environmental influences on adolescent smoking. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i></p>

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	<p>their own smoking. In addition, these data indicate that parents can reduce their children's risk of daily smoking initiation by reducing family conflict, by maintaining strong bonds with their children, by setting clear rules, and by closely monitoring their children's behaviors. (Hill et al 2004)</p> <p>Several recent studies show that parental social disadvantage is also a strong predictor of children's smoking and alcohol use. Some of this association appeared to be mediated through the greater experience of childhood behavioral and cognitive problems among the disadvantaged. Parental smoking and paternal alcohol use had little independent influence on offspring drug use. (Macleod et al 2008).</p> <p>Macleod suggests that strategies to prevent early initiation of tobacco and alcohol use should focus upon the reduction of childhood social disadvantage and the behavioral and cognitive problems associated with this. (Macleod et al 2008)</p> <p>Although monitoring had only small main effects, consistent with the literature, there were dramatic moderation effects associated with parental monitoring: At high levels of parental monitoring, environmental influences were predominant in the etiology of adolescent smoking, but at low levels of parental monitoring, genetic influences assumed far greater importance. These analyses demonstrate that the etiology of adolescent smoking varies dramatically as a function of parenting. (Dick et al 2007)</p> <p>The fact that smoking-specific parenting practices were unique predictors of adolescent smoking (above</p>	<p>Chassin et al 2005. Parenting Style and Smoking-Specific Parenting Practices as Predictors of Adolescent Smoking Onset. <i>Journal of Pediatric Psychology</i></p> <p>Karl G. Hill et al. (2005) Family influences on the risk of daily smoking initiation. <i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i></p> <p>Bricker, J., et al (2006). Prospective prediction of children's smoking transitions: role of parents' and older siblings' smoking. <i>Addiction</i></p> <p>G. Barnes et al (2006). Effects of parental monitoring and peer deviance on substance use and delinquency. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i></p>

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	<p>and beyond general parenting style) might suggest that they are useful targets for preventive intervention. Indeed, because smoking-specific parenting practices may be easier to influence than are more general parenting styles, it is tempting to conclude that interventions should focus only on these more specific aspects of parenting behavior. (Chassin et al 2005)</p>	
Peer Norms	<p>The key finding is that peer effects play a significant role in youth smoking decisions: moving a high-school student from a school where no children smoke to a school where one quarter of the youths smoke is found to increase the probability that the youth smokes by about 14.5 percentage points. (Powell et al 2005)</p> <p>Network phenomena appear to be relevant to smoking cessation. Smoking behavior spreads through close and distant social ties, groups of interconnected people stop smoking in concert, and smokers are increasingly marginalized socially. These findings have implications for clinical and public health interventions to reduce and prevent smoking. N. A. Christakis et al (2008).</p> <p>Network phenomena appear to be relevant to smoking cessation. Smoking behavior spreads through close and distant social ties, groups of interconnected people stop smoking in concert, and smokers are increasingly marginalized socially. These findings have implications for clinical and public health interventions to reduce and prevent smoking. (Christakis et al, 2008</p>	<p>S. Ennett et al 2008. Peer smoking, other peer attributes, and adolescent cigarette smoking: A social network analysis. <i>Prevention science</i></p> <p>L. Powell et al (2005). The importance of peer effects, cigarette prices and tobacco control policies for youth smoking behavior. <i>Journal of Health Economics</i>.</p> <p>G. Barnes et al (2006). Effects of parental monitoring and peer deviance on substance use and delinquency. <i>Journal of Marriage and Family</i></p> <p>N. A. Christakis et al (2008). The Collective Dynamics of Smoking in a Large Social Network. <i>New England journal of medicine</i> 358;21</p>
Low Perception of Harm	<p>In a previous study of this cohort, childhood personality traits predicted adult smoking, alcohol use (Hampson et al 2007)</p> <p>Results suggest that knowledge of the negative effects of tobacco and smoking status are associated with</p>	<p>S. Hampson et al. (2007). Mechanisms by which Childhood Personality Traits Influence Adult Health Status Educational Attainment and Healthy Behaviors. <i>Health Psychol</i></p> <p>Blake et al (2010).The role of tobacco-specific media exposure, knowledge, and smoking status on selected attitudes toward tobacco</p>

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	<p>attitudes toward tobacco control. (Blake et al 2010)</p> <p>Children are exposed to tobacco promotion before the initiation of tobacco use. Promotions foster positive attitudes, beliefs, and expectations regarding tobacco use. This fosters intentions to use and increases the likelihood of initiation. Greater exposure to promotion leads to higher risk. This is seen in diverse cultures and persists when other risk factors, such as socioeconomic status or parental and peer smoking, are controlled. (DiFranza et al (2006)</p>	<p>control. <i>Nicotine & tobacco research</i>.</p> <p>J. DiFranza et al (2006). Tobacco promotion and the initiation of tobacco use: assessing the evidence for causality. <i>Pediatrics</i></p> <p>S. Sherman et al (2003). Implicit and Explicit Attitudes Toward Cigarette Smoking: the Effects of Context and Motivation. <i>Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology</i></p>
Low Commitment to School	<p>According to the ecological theory, the school environment is critical to the cognitive and emotional development of the child, factors that have been linked to adolescent smoking. (Wiium 2009).</p> <p>Among students who feel alienated from school and those with low academic achievement, the odds of smoking have been reported to be high (Jeynes 2002; Nutbeam et al. 1993; Samdal et al. 2000).</p> <p>Because the area of sports is one that does not encourage smoking, the odds of smoking are likely to be higher for adolescents who do not engage in sports than for those who do. (Wiium 2009).</p> <p>Lower educational attainment is associated with less healthy eating habits (Kristal, et al 2001), greater risk of cigarette smoking (Bergen & Caporaso, 1999), and less leisure-time physical activity (He & Baker, 2005). Educational attainment characterizes a person's life pathway in a single, summary variable. It is typically achieved in the early adult years and remains stable, so there is no question of reverse causality in its association with later outcomes. (Hampson et al 2007)</p>	<p>Wiium (2009). An Ecological System Approach to Adolescent Smoking Behavior. <i>Journal of youth and adolescence</i>, Vol:38 (10)</p> <p>Gilman et al (2008). Educational attainment and cigarette smoking: a causal association? <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i></p> <p>Backman et al (2008). <u>The Education-Drug Use Connection: How Success and Failures in School Relate to Adolescent Smoking, Drinking, Drug Use, and Delinquency.</u></p>

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Low Enforcement	<p>A study conducted by Jean L. Forster, David M. Murray, et al. provided compelling evidence that policies designed to reduce youth access to tobacco can have a significant effect on adolescent smoking rates. (Forster, 1998)</p> <p>A number of studies have shown that enforcing tobacco age-of-sale laws results in merchants' altering their practices and in reductions in illegal tobacco sales to minors. It is believed that, consequently, young people who are experimenting with tobacco or considering initiation of tobacco use will be less likely to find a reliable and convenient source and thus will be discouraged from establishing the habit of regular use. New policies and enforcement practices also are believed to establish a normative climate in which provision of tobacco to minors and use of tobacco by youth are not acceptable. (Forster, 1998)</p> <p>Structural equation modeling indicated that perceived enforcement of school policy was directly and positively related to perceived community norms. In addition, adolescents' personal beliefs appeared to mediate the relationship between perceived enforcement of school antismoking policies and past-30-day cigarette smoking. School policies, in turn, partially mediated the relationship between community norms and smoking beliefs. (Lipperman-Kreda 2009)</p>	<p>J L Forster (1998). The effects of community policies to reduce youth access to tobacco. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i>, Vol. 88, Issue 8</p> <p>S Lipperman-Kreda (2009). Students' perception of community disapproval. <i>Nicotine & tobacco research</i>, vol:11 iss:5</p>